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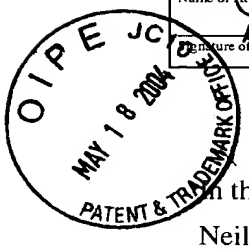
David V. Upite — 47,147
Name of Attorney — Registration No.

Signature of Attorney



P&G Case 7640

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In the application of	:	
Neil James Gordon	:	Confirmation No. 8548
Serial No. 09/980,796	:	Group Art Unit 1751
Filed December 3, 2001	:	Examiner G.R. Delcotto

For Fabric Enhancement Compositions Having Improved Color Fidelity

BRIEF ON APPEALS

Mail Stop Appeal Brief – Patents
Commissioner for Patents
P. O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Dear Sir:

Enclosed, pursuant to 37 C.F.R. 1.192(a), is Appellant's brief on Appeal for the above application. The Brief is being forwarded in triplicate.

The fee for this Brief on Appeal is $330.00 37 CFR 1.17(c).

The Director is hereby authorized to charge the above fee, or any additional fees that may be required, or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 16-2480 in the name of The Procter & Gamble Company. A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed.

Respectfully submitted,

By _____
David V. Upite
Attorney or Agent for Applicant(s)
Registration No. 47,147
(513) 627-8150

Date: May 14, 2004

Customer No. 27752

P&G Case 7640

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Serial No. 09/980,796	:	Group Art Unit 1751
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APPELLANT'S BRIEF

Mail Stop Appeal Brief - Patents
Commissioner for Patents
P. O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450
Dear Sir,

A Notice of Appeal was fascimiled after final rejection of all claims in the above-identified case on January 22, 2004 and thus received on January 22, 2004, making the Appeal Brief due March 22, 2004. Submitted hereinwith is a petition under 37 CFR 1.136(a) for a two-month extension of timing with the requisite fee making a timely Appeal Brief due May 22, 2004.

Pursuant to 37 CFR 1.192, the brief is submitted in triplicate with the requisite fee. Appellants reserve the right to request an oral hearing in the case.

(1) STATEMENT OF THE REAL PARTY IN INTEREST

The Procter & Gamble Company, of Cincinnati, Ohio, is the real party in interest in this case. The Inventor, Neil James Gordon, assigned his interest to the Procter & Gamble Company in an assignment corresponding to application Serial No.09/980,796, filed December 3, 2001 (recorded on May 28, 2003, at reel number 013687, and frame number 0383).

(2) RELATED APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

There are no related appeals or interferences known to the Appellant, or known to Appellant's legal representative, that will directly affect the Board's decision in the present appeal.

(3) STATUS OF CLAIMS

Claims 11-30 are on appeal and attached herein in the Appendix. Claims 11-30 are finally rejected. Claims 1-10 are canceled.

(4) STATUS OF AMENDMENTS

As understood by Appellant, the Amendment filed after the Final Rejection was entered. As such, the Appendix reflects the pending claims with this understanding.

The present application was filed under 35 USC 371 from international application no. PCT/US00/17649 with an international filing date of 27 June 2000 claiming a priority date of 29 June 1999. The present U.S. application no. 09/980,796 has a date of 3 December 2001 for receipt of 35 USC 371(c)(1), (c)(2) and (c)(4) requirements.

The application was originally filed with claims 1-10. A Preliminary Amendment was filed concomitantly with the application on 15 December 2001 canceling claims 1-10 and adding claims 11-30. Thereafter, claims 11, 17, 18, 20, 25, 26, 27, and 30 were added by an amendment by Appellant on 19 May 2003. Claims 11, 16-18, 20, 25-27, and 30 were again amended by Appellant's amendment of January 22, 2004 whereby the claims were presumably entered by Examiner's Advisory Action of 13 February 2004. Therefore, claims 11-30 are pending and are finally rejected.

Appellant hereby appeals the final rejection of 22 July 2003 (and the Advisory Action of 13 February 2004). A complete copy of the appealed claims is set forth in the Appendix herein attached.

(5) SUMMARY OF INVENTION

A fabric care composition (***the term "fabric care" is defined at page 5, lines 1-2***) comprising:

a) at least 0.01% by weight, of a fabric enhancement system (***page 4, lines 23-25***), said fabric enhancement system comprising one or more modified polyamine compounds (***page 5, lines 7-8***),

said modified polyamine compounds are selected from:

i) $(PA)_w(T)_x$;

ii) $(PA)_w(L)_z$;

iii) $[(PA)_w(T)_x]_y[L]_z$; and

iv) mixtures thereof; (***page 5, lines 17-19***)

wherein PA is a grafted or non-grafted, modified or unmodified polyamine backbone unit, T is an amide-forming polycarboxylic acid crosslinking unit, and L is a non-amide forming crosslinking unit; provided that for compounds of type

(i) and (iii) the indices w and x have values such that the ratio of w to x is from 0.8 : 1 to 1.5 : 1; (***page 5, lines 20-23***)

for compounds of type (ii) the indices w and z have values such that said modified polyamine compound comprises from about 0.05 to about 2 parts by weight of said L unit; (***page 5, lines 23-26***)

for compounds of type (iii) the indices y and z have values such that said modified polyamine compound comprises from about 0.05 to about 2 parts by weight of said L unit; (***page 5, lines 29-33***)

b) at least about 0.01% by weight, of a transition metal-comprising dye protection system, (***page 14, line 10***)

said dye protection system comprising one or more oligomers formed from the reaction of: (***page 14, line 1***3)

i) 1 part by weight of an epihalohydrin; and

ii) from 0.5 to 2 parts by weight of a substituted or unsubstituted imidazole; and (***page 14, line 16-18***)

c) the balance carriers and adjunct ingredients. (***page 21, line 13***)

(6) ISSUES

Whether claims 11-30 are unpatentable under 35 USC 103(a) over Meixner et al., WO 98/17764, in view of Boeckh et al., U.S. Pat. No. 6,025,322.

Whether claims 17, 18, 20 and 26 are unpatentable under 35 USC 103(a) over Meixner et al., WO 98/17764, in view of Boeckh et al., U.S. Pat. No. 6,025,322.

(7) GROUPING OF CLAIMS

Per section 37 CFR 1.192(c)(7), Appellant requests for all the claims to not stand or fall together. Rather, Appellant submits two groups of claims. Claims 11-15, 19, 21-25 and 27-30 stand together in a first group, while Claims 17, 18, 20 and 26 stand together in a second group. Appellant submits the claims of the second group separately patentable from the claims of the first group. Appellant explains the reasons why the claims of the second group are believed to be separately patentable in the following ARGUMENTS section below.

(8) ARGUMENTS

Claims 11-30 have been rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over Meixner et al., WO 98/17764 (hereinafter "Meixner"), in view of Boeckh et al., U.S. Patent No. 6,025,322 (hereinafter "Boeckh"). Appellants submit the Office Action has committed two legal errors. The first legal error is committed by the Office Action failing to make a *prima facie* showing that the relevant features of Meixner can be combined with relevant features Boeckh. The second legal error applies to the second group of claims (Claims 17, 18, 20 and 26) wherein the Office Action fails to make a *prima face* showing that any of the references teach or suggest the claim limitation directed to require an oligomer formed from the reaction of 1 part of epichlorohydrin and at least **1.4** parts of imidazole.

1. No motivation to combine Meixner with Boeckh.

Appellants firstly point out that the claimed composition is novel and a remaining issue before the Board is whether the claimed composition is unobvious in view the cited references wherein the cited references fail to indicate the problem identified by the Appellants much less the solution. Indeed, the Federal Circuit has consistently held that a solution to a problem is a factor to be considered whether an invention would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in that art. *See, e.g., Lindemann Maschinenfabrik GmbH v. American Hoist and Derrick Co.*, 730 F.2d 1452, 1462, 221 USPQ 481, 488 (Fed. Cir. 1984) ("Nothing in the references alone or together suggests the claimed invention as a **solution to the problem** of crushing rigidly massive scrap"); *In re Benno*, 768 F.2d 1340, 1347, 226 USPQ 683, 687 (Fed. Cir. 1985) ("[Benno] had to invent a **solution to that problem.** . . . Neither reference hints at his **solution**"); *Weather Engineering Corp. of America v. United States*, 614 F.2d 281, 287, 204 USPQ 41, 46-7 (Ct. Cl. 1980) ("The near unanimous approach by the courts is that 'the prior art that is relevant in evaluating a claim of obviousness is defined by the nature of the **problem** confronting the would-be inventor'"); *In re Naber*, 494 F.2d 1405, 1407, 181 USPQ 639, 641 (CCPA 1974) ("even if one of ordinary skill in the art were moved to combine the references, there would be no recognition that the **problem** of combustible deposits had been solved"); *In re Aufhauser*, 55 C.C.P.A. 1477, 399 F.2d 275, 281, 158 USPQ 351, 355 (CCPA 1968) ("as in *United States v. Adams*, 383 U.S. 39, 86 S. Ct. 708, 15 L. Ed. 2d 572 (1966), what appellant had done was to *observe* an existing **problem** in the art which had not been solved by the prior art and then *combine* individually old

concepts to solve that **problem**") (emphasis in original); *In re Rothermel*, 47 C.C.P.A. 866, 276 F.2d 393, 125 USPQ 328, 331 (CCPA 1960) ("Where the invention for which a patent is sought solves a **problem** which persisted in the art, we must look to the **problem** as well as its **solution** if we are to properly appraise what was done and to evaluate it against what would be obvious to one having the ordinary skills of the art."); *In re Ratti*, 46 C.C.P.A. 976, 270 F.2d 810, 813, 123 USPQ 349, 351 (CCPA 1959) (the prior art did not teach "how to solve the **problems**" faced by the inventor). (Emphasis added).

Appellant's invention provides a solution to a long felt need. As explained in the Background of the Invention:

> Color integrity is an important aspect of fabric enhancement. When certain polyamines are deposited onto fabric they enhance color fidelity via various mechanisms. However, many polyamines which provide fabric benefits also have a propensity to chelate heavy metals, inter alia, copper, which are components of a transition metal-comprising fabric dyes. The chelation, and hence the extraction of, these heavy metals is ruinous to the fidelity of fabric color.
>
> Therefore this is a long felt need to provide colored fabric with protection against the pejorative effects of certain laundry-added fabric integrity material, inter alia, polyamines ... .

See page 1, line 27 to page 2, line 8 of the Specification.

The present invention is based on the surprising discovery that oligomers which are formed from the reaction of imidazoles and certain crosslinking agents provide transition metal-comprising dye protection benefits. *See* page 2, lines 10 – 16 of the Specification.

The Office Action alleges the claims are unpatentable over Meixner in view of Boeckh. Meixner teaches detergent or cleaning compositions comprising crosslinked nitrogenous compounds that are soluble and dispersible in water and are obtainable by crosslinking of compounds containing at least three NH groups with at least bifunctional crosslinkers that reaction with the NH groups. The crosslinked nitrogenous compounds are incorporated in the detergent or cleaning compositions to act as soil release agents and/or enzyme stabilizers. Meixner further teaches that its compositions can optionally further comprise color transfer inhibitors such as polymers of vinylpyrrolidone vinylimidazole, vinyloxazolidone, or 4-vinylpryidine N-oxide having molecular weights of from 15,000 to 1000,000. However Meixner does not teach or suggest, as the Office Action properly admits, a composition comprising at least 0.1% of a transition metal-comprising dye protection system comprising one or more oligomers formed from the reaction of 1 part of an epihalohydrin and from 0.5 to 2 parts of a substituted or unsubstituted imidazole, as required by the present claims.

Boeckh teaches detergent compositions comprising polycationic condensates obtainable by condensing, e.g., piperazine and/or imidazole with epihalohydrin in a molar ratio of from 1:0.8 to 1:1.1. These polycationic condensates are incorporated in the detergent compositions for suppressing release and transfer of dyes to other textiles during the washing and after-treatment of colored fabrics. Boeckh teaches that its compositions can optionally further comprises other conventional ingredients, such as soil release polymers (see col. 4, line 46; Examples II and V). However, Boeckh does not teach or suggest compositions that comprise a fabric enhancement system comprising one or more modified polyamine compounds, as required by the present claims.

The Office Action asserts that it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have used polycationic condensates in the compositions of Meixner because Boeckh teaches the dye transfer inhibition properties of polycationic condensates and Meixner teach the use of color transfer inhibitors in general.

Appellants respectfully disagree with this assertion. As previously explained, the present invention is based upon the discovery that certain modified polyamine compound that have been previously utilized to provide various fabric benefits also tend to chelate heavy metals, such a copper, which are components of certain conventional fabric dyes. As a results, these modified polyamine compounds can have a detrimental effect on fabrics containing certain transition-metal containing fabric dyes. Appellants have surprisingly found that certain oligomers formed from the reaction of 1 part of an epihalohydrin and from 0.5 to 2 parts of imidazole tend to abate the pejorative effects of heavy metal ion chelation by the modified polyamine compounds on certain transition-metal containing fabric dyes.

Neither Meixner nor Boeckh recognize this potential problem with modified polyamine compounds, as presently claimed, and therefore do not provide the suggestion or motivation for the combination of modified polyamine compounds and oligomers formed from the reaction of 1 part of epihalohydrin and from 0.5 to 2 parts of an imidazole, to certain fabric dyes by the modified polyamine compounds, as presently claimed. Since neither Meixner nor Boeckh teach or suggest compositions comprising this combination of components to provide fabric care benefits without the negative effects of heavy metal ion chelation on certain fabric dyes, Appellants submit that Claims 11-30 are unobvious and patentable over Meixner in view of Boeckh under 35 USC 103(a).

2. Neither Meixner nor Boeckh teach or suggest the claim limitation: an oligomer formed from the reaction of 1 part of epichlorohydrin and **at least 1.4 parts** of imidazole.

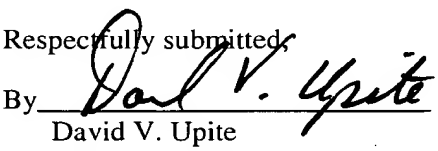
The Office Action commits a second legal error by failing to establish that Meixner or Boeckh teach or suggest the claim limitation requiring an oligomer formed from the reaction of 1 part of epichlorohydrin and **at least 1.4** parts of imidazole of Claims 17, 18, 20, and 26. Moreover, this is the same reason that this second group of claims is separately patentable over the cited art.

Claims 17, 18, 20, and 26 require an oligomer formed from the reaction of 1 part of epichlorohydrin and at least 1.4 parts of substituted or unsubstituted imidazole, which is especially unobvious over Meixner in view of Boeckh since Boeckh discloses polycationic condensates obtainable by condensing, e.g. piperazine and/or imidazole with epihalohydrin in a molar ratio from 1:0.8 to 1:1.1 (i.e., 1 part of epihalohydrin and from 0.9 to **1.25** parts of piperazine and /or imidazole); however, Boeckh does not teach or suggest polycationic condensates obtained by reaction 1 part of epichlorohydrin and at least 1.4 parts of imidazole, as required by Claims 17, 18, 20 and 26. As such, Appellants submit that Claims 17, 18, 20, and 26 are especially unobvious and patentable over Meixner in view of Boeckh under 35 USC 103(a).

SUMMARY

Appellant submit that Appellant's brief conforms to all the requirement of 37 CFR 1.192. Appellants submit that the Office Action commits legal error in two aspects for the reasons outlined above. As such, Appellant respectfully requests the Board to render a decision finding claims are 11-30 unobvious and therefore patentable; alternatively, Appellant respectfully requests the Board to render a decision that claims 17, 18, 20 and 26 are unobvious and therefore patentable.

Respectfully submitted,

By 

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Date: May 14, 2004

Customer No. 27752

(9) APPENDIX

Claims 1 – 10 (Canceled)

11. (Previously Presented) A fabric care composition comprising:

a) at least 0.01% by weight, of a fabric enhancement system, said fabric enhancement system comprising one or more modified polyamine compounds, said modified polyamine compounds are selected from:

i) $(PA)_w(T)_x$;

ii) $(PA)_w(L)_z$;

iii) $[(PA)_w(T)_x]_y[L]_z$; and

iv) mixtures thereof;

wherein PA is a grafted or non-grafted, modified or unmodified polyamine backbone unit, T is an amide-forming polycarboxylic acid crosslinking unit, and L is a non-amide forming crosslinking unit; provided that for compounds of type (i) and (iii) the indices w and x have values such that the ratio of w to x is from 0.8 : 1 to 1.5 : 1; for compounds of type (ii) the indices w and z have values such that said modified polyamine compound comprises from about 0.05 to about 2 parts by weight of said L unit; for compounds of type (iii) the indices y and z have values such that said modified polyamine compound comprises from about 0.05 to about 2 parts by weight of said L unit;

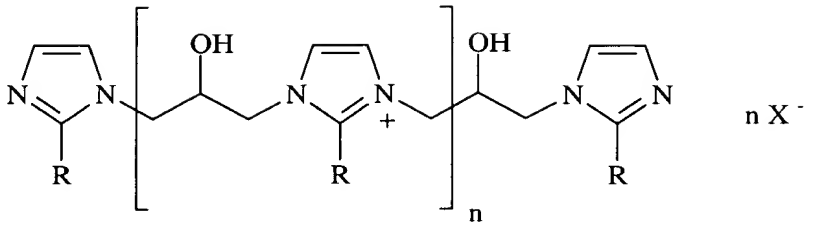
b) at least about 0.01% by weight, of a transition metal-comprising dye protection system, said dye protection system comprising one or more oligomers formed from the reaction of:

i) 1 part by weight of an epihalohydrin; and

ii) from 0.5 to 2 parts by weight of a substituted or unsubstituted imidazole; and

c) the balance carriers and adjunct ingredients.

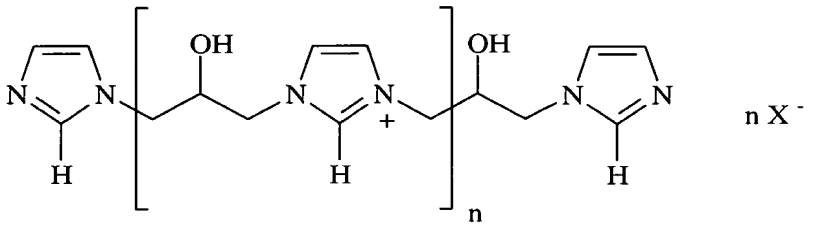
12. (Previously Presented) A composition according to Claim 11 wherein said transition metal-comprising dye protection system comprises an admixture of one or more oligomers having the formula:



wherein R is hydrogen, C_1-C_{18} alkyl, and mixtures thereof; X is a water soluble anion; the index n has a value such that the average molecular weight of said oligomer admixture is from about 500 daltons to about 5000 daltons.

13. (Previously Presented) A composition according to Claim 12 wherein R is hydrogen.

14. (Previously Presented) A composition according to Claim 11 wherein said transition metal-comprising dye protection system comprises an admixture of one or more oligomers having the formula:



wherein X is a halogen selected from the group consisting of chlorine, bromine, iodine, and mixtures thereof; the index n is from about 10 to about 20.

15. (Previously Presented) A composition according to Claim 14 wherein n is from 13 to about 17.

16. (Previously Presented) A composition according to Claim 11 wherein said dye protection system comprises one or more oligomers formed from the reaction of:

i) 1 part by weight of epichlorohydrin; and

ii) from 1 to 1.7 parts by weight of a substituted or unsubstituted imidazole.

17. (Previously Presented) A composition according to Claim 16 wherein said oligomer is formed from the reaction of:

i) 1 part by weight of epichlorohydrin; and

ii) at least 1.4 parts by weight of a substituted or unsubstituted imidazole.

18. (Previously Presented) A composition according to Claim 17 wherein said oligomer is formed from the reaction of:

i) 1 part by weight of epichlorohydrin; and

ii) at least 1.4 parts by weight of imidazole.

19. (Previously Presented) A composition according to Claim 11 wherein said oligomer has a molecular weight of from about 500 to about 5000 daltons.

20. (Previously Presented) A composition according to Claim 11 wherein said oligomer is formed from the reaction of:

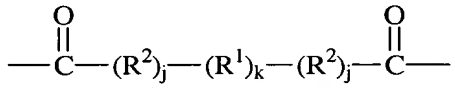
i) 1 part by weight of epichlorohydrin; and

ii) at least 1.4 parts by weight of imidazole

wherein said oligomer has an average molecular weight of from about 1800 to about 2200 daltons.

21. (Previously Presented) A composition according to Claim 11 wherein said PA polyamine backbone unit comprises a polyamine which is grafted wherein said grafting agent is selected from aziridine, caprolactam, and mixtures thereof.

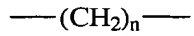
22. (Previously Presented) A composition according to Claim 11 wherein said T unit has the formula:



wherein R^1 is methylene, phenylene, and mixtures thereof; R^2 is -NH-; k is from 2 to 8, each j is independently 0 or 1.

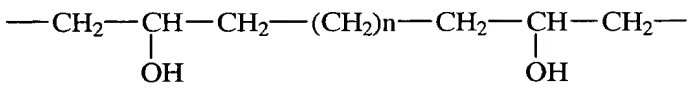
23. (Previously Presented) A composition according to Claim 11 wherein said L unit is selected from:

i) polyalkylene units having the formula:



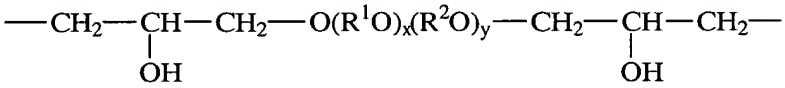
wherein n is from 1 to about 50;

ii) epihalohydrin/polyalkylene units having the formula:



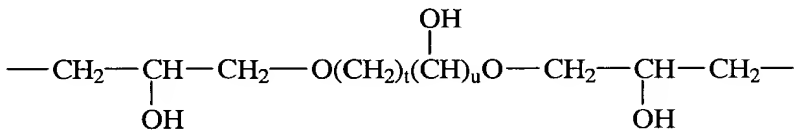
wherein n is from 1 to 50;

iii) polyalkyleneoxy comprising units having the formula:



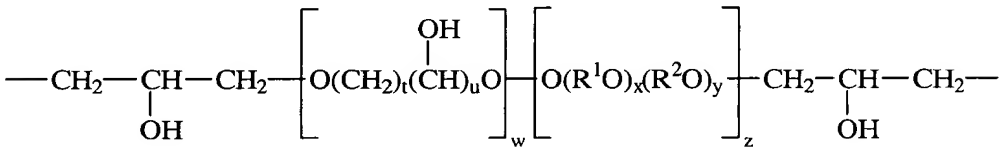
wherein R^1 is ethylene, R^2 is 1,2-propylene, x is from 0 to 100 and y is from 0 to 100;

iv) polyhydroxy comprising units having the formula:



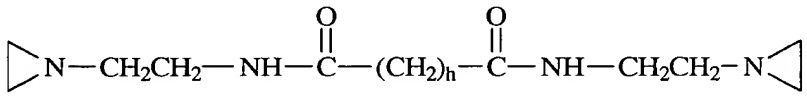
wherein the index t is at least 2and the index u is from 1 to about 6;

v) polyalkyleneoxy/polyhydroxy comprising units having the formula;



wherein R^1, R^2, t, u, x, and y are the same as defined above, the indexes w and z are each independently from 1 to 50;

vi) units which comprise an aziridine unit having the formula:



wherein h is from 0 to 22; and

vii) mixtures thereof.

24. (Previously Presented) A composition according to Claim 11 wherein said fabric enhancement polyamine compound is formed by the reaction of:

a) 1 part by weight, of a polyamidoamine obtained by condensation of 1 mole of a dicarboxylic acid with from 0.8 to 1.5 moles of a polyalkylene polyamine then optionally reacting the obtained polyamidoamine condensation product with up to 8 ethyleneimine units per basic nitrogen atom; and

b) further reacting the product obtained in (a) with from 0.05 to 2 parts by weight, of a reaction product of a polyalkylene oxide having from 8 to 100 alkylene oxide units with epichlorohydrin at a temperature of form about 20 °C to about 100 °C.

25. (Previously Presented) A fabric care composition comprising:

a) at least 0.01% by weight, of a fabric enhancement system, said fabric enhancement system comprising one or more modified polyamine compounds, said modified polyamine compounds are selected from:

i) $(PA)_w(T)_x$;

ii) $(PA)_w(L)_z$;

iii) $[(PA)_w(T)_x]_y[L]_z$; and

iv) mixtures thereof;

wherein PA is a grafted or non-grafted, modified or unmodified polyamine backbone unit, T is an amide-forming polycarboxylic acid crosslinking unit, and L is a non-amide forming crosslinking unit; provided that for compounds of type (i) and (iii) the indices w and x have values such that the ratio of w to x is from 0.8 : 1 to 1.5 : 1; for compounds of type (ii) the indices w and z have values such that said modified polyamine compound comprises from about 0.05 to about 2 parts by weight of said L unit; for compounds of type (iii) the indices y and z have values such that said modified polyamine compound comprises from about 0.05 to about 2 parts by weight of said L unit;

b) at least about 0.01% by weight, of a transition metal-comprising dye protection system, said dye protection system comprising one or more oligomers formed from the reaction of:

i) 1 part by weight of an epihalohydrin; and

ii) from 0.5 to 2 parts by weight of a substituted or unsubstituted imidazole

c) optionally at least about 1%, by weight, of a fabric softening active;

d) optionally less than about 15% by weight, of a principal solvent;

e) optionally from about 0.001% to about 90% by weight, of one or more dye fixing agents;

f) optionally from about 0.01% to about 50% by weight, of one or more cellulose reactive dye fixing agents;

g) optionally from about 0.01% to about 15% by weight, of a chlorine scavenger;

h) optionally from about 0.005% to about 1% by weight, of one or more crystal growth inhibitors;

i) optionally from about 0.01% to about 20% by weight, of a fabric abrasion reducing polymer;

j) optionally from about 1% to about 12% by weight, of one or more liquid carriers;

k) optionally from about 0.001% to about 1% by weight, of an enzyme;

l) optionally from about 0.01% to about 8% by weight, of a polyolefin emulsion or suspension;

m) optionally from about 0.01% to about 0.2% by weight, of a stabilizer;

n) optionally from about 1% to about 80% by weight, of a fabric softening active;

o) optionally from about 0.5% to about 10% by weight, of a cationic nitrogen compound; and

p) the balance carrier and adjunct ingredients.

26. (Previously Presented) A composition according to Claim 25 wherein said dye protection system comprises one or more oligomers formed from the reaction of:

i) 1 part by weight of epichlorohydrin; and

ii) at least 1.4 parts by weight of imidazole.

27. (Previously Presented) A laundry detergent composition comprising:

a) at least 0.01% by weight, of a detersive surfactant selected from the group consisting of anionic, cationic, nonionic, zwitterionic, ampholytic surfactants, and mixtures thereof;

b) at least 0.01% by weight, of a fabric enhancement system, said fabric enhancement system comprising one or more modified polyamine compounds, said modified polyamine compounds are selected from:

i) $(PA)_w(T)_x$;

ii) $(PA)_w(L)_z$;

iii) $[(PA)_w(T)_x]_y[L]_z$; and

iv) mixtures thereof;

wherein PA is a grafted or non-grafted, modified or unmodified polyamine backbone unit, T is an amide-forming polycarboxylic acid crosslinking unit, and L is a non-amide forming crosslinking unit; provided that for compounds of type

(i) and (iii) the indices w and x have values such that the ratio of w to x is from 0.8 : 1 to 1.5 : 1; for compounds of type (ii) the indices w and z have values such that said modified polyamine compound comprises from about 0.05 to about 2 parts by weight of said L unit; for compounds of type (iii) the indices y and z have values such that said modified polyamine compound comprises from about 0.05 to about 2 parts by weight of said L unit;

c) at least 0.01% by weight, of a transition metal-comprising dye protection system, said dye protection system comprising one or more oligomers formed from the reaction of:

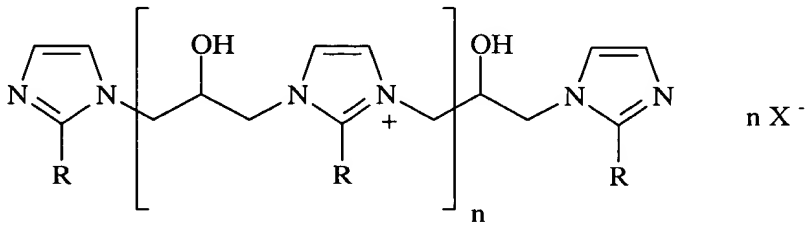
i) 1 part by weight of an epihalohydrin; and

ii) from 0.5 to 2 parts by weight of a substituted or unsubstituted imidazole; and

d) the balance carriers and adjunct ingredients.

28. (Previously Presented) A composition according to Claim 27 wherein said adjunct ingredients are selected from the group consisting of builders, optical brighteners, soil release polymers, dye transfer agents, dispersents, enzymes, suds suppressers, dyes, perfumes, colorants, filler salts, hydrotropes, photoactivators, fluorescers, fabric conditioners, hydrolyzable surfactants, preservatives, anti-oxidants, chelants, stabilizers, anti-shrinkage agents, anti-wrinkle agents, germicides, fungicides, anti corrosion agents, and mixtures thereof.

29. (Previously Presented) A composition according to Claim 27 wherein said transition metal-comprising dye protection system comprises an admixture of one or more oligomers having the formula:



wherein R is hydrogen, C_1-C_{18} alkyl, and mixtures thereof; X is a water soluble anion; the index n has a value such that the average molecular weight of said oligomer admixture is from about 500 daltons to about 5000 daltons.

30. (Previously Presented) A method for preventing fading of dye from fabric comprising the step of contacting fabric with an aqueous solution containing a least 50 ppm of a laundry detergent composition which comprises:

a) at least 0.01% by weight, of a detersive surfactant selected from the group consisting of anionic, cationic, nonionic, zwitterionic, ampholytic surfactants, and mixtures thereof;

b) at least 0.01% by weight, of a fabric enhancement system, said fabric enhancement system comprising one or more modified polyamine compounds, said modified polyamine compounds are selected from:

i) $(PA)_w(T)_x$;

ii) $(PA)_w(L)_z$;

iii) $[(PA)_w(T)_x]_y[L]_z$; and

iv) mixtures thereof;

wherein PA is a grafted or non-grafted, modified or unmodified polyamine backbone unit, T is an amide-forming polycarboxylic acid crosslinking unit, and L is a non-amide forming crosslinking unit; provided that for compounds of type (i) and (iii) the indices w and x have values such that the ratio of w to x is from 0.8 : 1 to 1.5 : 1; for compounds of type (ii) the indices w and z have values such that said modified polyamine compound comprises from about 0.05 to about 2 parts by weight of said L unit; for compounds of type (iii) the indices y and z have values such that said modified polyamine compound comprises from about 0.05 to about 2 parts by weight of said L unit;

c) at least 0.01% by weight, of a transition metal-comprising dye protection system, said dye protection system comprising one or more oligomers formed from the reaction of:

i) 1 part by weight of an epihalohydrin; and

ii) from 0.5 to 2 parts by weight of a substituted or unsubstituted imidazole; and

d) the balance carriers and adjunct ingredients, said adjunct ingredients are selected from the group consisting of builders, optical brighteners, soil release polymers, dye transfer agents, dispersents, enzymes, suds suppressers, dyes, perfumes, colorants, filler salts, hydrotropes, photoactivators, fluorescers, fabric

conditioners, hydrolyzable surfactants, preservatives, anti-oxidants, chelants, stabilizers, anti-shrinkage agents, anti-wrinkle agents, germicides, fungicides, anti corrosion agents, and mixtures thereof.